THE MAKINA ARABICA, Discovered by a Missionany, Wheel Traveling in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the Ma-ROBA SHARICA, discovered by a Mis i mary in A table. All who are threatened with Con-sumption should use the Ma-ROBA ARABICA, discovered by a Mis-I were in Arable. All who are suffering from Brench is should use the Maxona Alassica, discovered by a Mis-I were in Arabla. All who are suffering from Seco The at, Coughs, and Colds should use the Maxona Arabica, discovered by a Missionary in Arabia. All who are suffering from Arabica, Scrofula, and Impurities of the Blood should use the Maxona Arabica, discovered by a Missionary is Arabica.

It cores Con suppoion.
It cores Con suppoion.
It cores Con suppoion.
It cores Scor Throat Coughs, and Colds.
It cares Scor Throat Coughs and Colds.
It cares Asthma, Screduls, and I opnities of the Blood.
It has unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.
It was providentially discovered by a Missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of a commission by its use after his case was pronounced in peless by learned physicians in Europe.

This case was protocounced it peless by tearned physicians in the repe.

Lie has forwarded to us in writing a full account of his own extraordinary curs, and of a number of other curse which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in paraphete form for free distribution. In it terest is confined the sense of the Syrian managers, which he obtained from those who were sufficers in that award tragedy.

This paraphet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

the Sysian manacree, which so considered to the sent sentences in that awfull trapedy.

This paraphies may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all whe sapily for it.

We import the Manaca Anamaca direct from Smyrna through the house of them & Gyilppus, and we have shows on hand a fell apply put up in bother ready for use with full directions. Price one collar per bother. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 21 cents for postage.

For sale, wholesale and refull, by

Lune, Ourmone & Co.,

Importers of Daugs and Machienes.

No. 11 Liberty-st. N. Y.,

Between Broadway and Na san sts.

Sold also by Drugslets generally.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. Persons suffering from Dyspersta will find that bread, rolls, catch, and pastry, produced with the aid of Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven," are

more bealthy than that made by any ther method. Bors alle by all the principal Grocers and Drugglets.

GRONGE II. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearlet , New-York.

Colds! Coughs!!

BROWN'S

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BROWNESS. TROCKES

CORR COTOR. COLD. HEARING OF SORRE
NESS Of the TRICKES, INNESS OF THE TRICKES, INTHE TRICKES, INCONSTRUCTION, BROWNCHITES, ASTRONA and
CATARRIS,
CHARLES, THE TRICKES, INTHE COURT OF THE TRICKES, THE TRICKES, INTHE TRI

NO EVACUATION FROM FORT SUMPER.-The President may command the evacuation of Fort Samier, S.C. but Kxox, whose Samier is located on the corner of Broadway and Pullon street, will estil hold his own profession ence as a Hatter chore all twals, North or South. His Gentleman's Sening Har Is, like the approaching season, refreshing to behold, and for footh becauty, and reaching at, the ne plus after of covers for "the dome of thought, the palace of the soil."

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH Gives a heautiful finish to the Limm.

Caution.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Be sure you get himpeford's Silver Gless.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES. The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agests wented.

Office, No. 355 fir advar.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 Names at, will introduce the new styles on Trusmar, March 5 adapted to the requirements of a matchina fa-ldonable city trade Brup, No. 48 Names et.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from amplessant taste, and three times the strongth of the common Calcined Marmesia.

A World's Fair Modal, and four First Premain Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the fragists and country storekeepen generally, and by the manufacturer.

Thomas J. Bushamp, Philadelphia

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be hed for Pity Bollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. A Suna Corn for Bleeding, Blindand Italia; First Scrotchs, Sali Rheum and Disease of the Fight. One see he warranted to cure as all cases, if not dealers are Pawistranty Registration of the Conference were confirmed Firstla. Hundreds of letters and certificates for naw in the propietor's pear adon, which can be men upon supplication. Send for circular Prep red by Henry D. Fowlis, Chemist. No. 71 Prince - I Do ton. Seld by Haussman & Co. Broudway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price +1 per bettir.

BATCHELOR'S HAR DVE .- Reliable, Harmless and instanteneous, Plack or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barcley et Sold and applied at Parcuston's Wig Factory, No. 16 field at

BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wies and Tor-Pages are treat perfect initiations of nature. Send for a Measure Gaid to No. 16 Bondest., N. Y. GIPFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL.

Reissions can always be reifed upon as a certain care. Prince 25c, per box. Call for No. 28.

Public Lat.
No. 562 Broadway.

MDLDAVIA CREAM forces the Hair, Wlaskers,

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE -the most accurate time-keepers in the world.

Spaner & Co., No. 487 Freadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices with Olaza Cloth Pressar, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer Sinder, Gerder, &c., 505 Broadway.

A BROOKLYN FIRE-ESCAPE,-Makenzie's patent fireescape, a very simple prrangement for saving life, was tested last evening, in front of the Globe Hetel, Falton street, Bracklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Common Council, who, some time since, appropriated a liberal num for the purpose. The only characteristic of the apporatus worth mentioning is its extreme simplicity. It consists of a sheet-iron box, of the shape of a capmaker's basket, which is elevated and dropped from below by means of a double wire-rope. Every house, it is proposed, if the idea be carried into effect, shall have an iron tube attached to its comice, running the whole length of the caves, and inside of which elides a ball, with a book and putly to it, hanging out through a slit below, the object being to bring the rope before any window desirable. This rope is always to remain " hanging out," and the box is to be looked for in the area way, or beneath the steps, or in the kitchen. Nothing is easier than to pull it up, or to let it down again, and, barring the inevitable destruction of nony window plasses, and an unpleasant amount of glody twirling for the women and children approsed to occupy it in descending to terra firms, the contrivence operates very well. About a thousand spectators were sathered, last evening, to see the experiment tried, by the light of some tar barrels, which were set burning across the street.

A NEW BALLOT-Box .- We were yesterday shown a new "Anti-Stuffing, Self-Detecting Ballot-Box." the invention of Mr. Miles J. Shim of Indiana. It is certainly surrounded with safeguards enough agrinet

fraud. We append the inventor's discription of it: It is is a locked box, to which is attached a simple gearing by which every ballot is regulated by the Inspector when the ballots are deposited; thus detecting every attempt to place additional names on the book, and subsequently placing circles in the box to correspond. When the election is closed the register shows precisely the ballots in the box, and each officer of the election can make a preparatum of the number, and precisely the ballots in the tox, and each officer of the election can make a memorandum of the number, and it is therefore impossible to put in other tickets without being detected. The lever that has been used to open the aperture in the lid and register the votes, is securely fas end by means of a lock-pin, which cannot be taken out without first moving the hid and raising a uring on the inside, and this cannot he done without be taken out without first moving the he and raising a gring on the inside; and this cannot be done without unlocking the box. By doing this the detector would be set in motion, and that would show that it had been tampered with. The detector is a contrivance that may have three or more dial race. The whoch are made with odd numbers of teether-the philoso are in the same proportion. This detector is connected with abe lock in such a manner as to make it impossible to take out to fee the right of the manner as to make it impossible to take out the dial plate showing the fact, as no one can get them to stop a second time in the same position. Therefore to prevent wheever may have charge of these boxes, from practicing a fraud upon unsuspecting voters, it is only recessary to secture the laver with the lock-plantok the box, wind up the detector, and take a correct statement from the dials.

Rescuent races of the well-considered bill of the Rescuent races of the data.

and a o's obt. a boy, about in yours of age, feel into the water, between 3 in a line of the misguided people of that town between plots I and a North fliver. Pat McGet's, between plots I and a North fliver. Pat McGet's, between plots I and a North fliver. Pat McGet's, between plots I and a North fliver. Pat McGet's, between a north fliver. P

New York Daily Tribune. THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

Jere Clemens, the redoubted novelist and editor, and a terrible five-eater, has been appointed a Major-General in the Rebel army.

Cassins M. Clay refuses to accept the mission to Spain. He prefers that to Russia, and will probably be granted his choice. Mr. Corwin is not inclined to accept the mission to Mexico, but has not positively refused it.

Three soldiers recently discharged from Fort Sumter have reached this city. They report that Major Anderson is short of fuel and provisions, and that twenty-five of his men would be discharged from service yesterday, by the expiration of their time of enlistment, none of whom were disposed to reënter the army.

The appointment of Mr. Wm. B. Taylor as Postmaster of this City was decided on at the request of Gov. Seward. We believe the general udgment of our non-political citizens protounces it a very good one. We do not know to what party Mr. Taylor belongs, but he will prove a good Postmaster. He has been for forty years honorably connected with the office.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-day for the final determination of the question of Fort Sumter. All the high mulitary and naval officers at Washington agree in opinion that Major Anderson cannot be reënforced with the means at present at the disposal of the Government. It is said that the garrison if withdrawn will be treated with civility at Charleston, and allowed to proceed to the North without opposition.

The news from Texas is important. Governor Heuston refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Convention, and maintains that the Legislature is the supreme authority in the State. He is opposed to Texas joining the Southern Confederacy, and is said to be raising troops on his own account. If let severely alone for awhile, it is probable that the Seceded States will fall to fighting among themselves,

Mr. Douglas yesterday offered in the Senate a resolution of inquiry relative to the forts in the South, the object of which is to obtain official confirmation of his theory that there is no adequate power under the existing laws to retake and hold the forts now in possession of the rebels; and that, therefore, the question of war must necessarily be postponed to the next session

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Fessenden moved that the names of Senators from seceding States, who have declared themselves no longer members of the Senate, be stricken from the roll. This motion will supersede the motion of Mr. Foster, and while ridding the Senate of Wigfall, will head off Senator Mason, who is aiming to make himself a martyr by declarations similar to those for which Mr. Foster proposed to expel the Texas buffeon.

Marks H. Cobb of Pennsylvania has been appointed Disbursing Clerk in the War Department, with a salary of \$1,800, in place of John Potts, who has been promoted to be Chief Clerk, with a selver of \$0,000. Jones M. Diwards of Michigan has been appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Joseph Wilsonsalary \$3,000. H. Berrian of New-York, a clerk in the office of the Fourth Auditor, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Navy Departmentsalary \$2,200.

The Pony Express, with California dates of Feb. 27, passed Fort Kearney yesterday moruing. The Legislature, which adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th, had reassembled, but had transacted no important business. The reconstructed Democratic party caucus had been able to collect only 44 members, which was re-Gen. Denver for the United States Senatorship. Efforts were being made to secure a compromise candidate acceptable to the Republicans and the majority of the Committee on Federal Rela-

The Senate has confirmed John Z. Goodrich as Collector of Boston; George W. McLellan of Massachusetta as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, salary \$3,000; D. W. C. Littlejohn of New-York, Consul at Liverpool; Wm. H. Vesey Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; Lucius G. Forbes, Postmaster at Beloit, Wis.; John F. Speed, Postmaster, Louisville, Ky., and J. P. Baker of Nebraska, Indian Agent. Col. Summer, U. S. A., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. Twiggs, and Lieut. Talbott to the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE TARIET OF 1861. The Leoning Post says:

"After a long and tedious process of incubation, the Marrill ariff has at length appeared in the form of a law. Not only the "After a long and fediens process of incubation, the Morrill Tariff has the length appeared in the form of a law. Not only the bill an finally passed, but the explanatory resolution, without which it has been a related in the law that the policy resily intended. It planshed. But now that this explanatory clames has been madds known, it will remains involved in much obscurity. It bear sith the market of hosty and cardens Rejellation, which has throughout characterized this measure. It is the cowning clames which confirms the build that this traiff is neither one of revenue nor one of protection; that it is calentated to hear very injuriously upon the commerce of the country, to harves and analysis our merchants at every step, and to impede and obstruct all the movements of our manufactories toward an enlarge ment of their operations."

-The cavils of The Post are aimed, not at the bill of Mr. Morrill-the basis of the act just passed-but at the amendments engralted thereon. uninly at the suggestion of The Post's importing friends. Mr. Morrill's bill is now some two years old, and would have made an excellent law. But The Post's Free Trade friends controlled the Senate down to a very late period, and would not allow the bill to be even considered in that body. Mr. Hunter of Virginia led the Senate, and was continually contriving pretexts for staving off action on the Tariff bill. Weeks were devoted to the discussion of the Senate's Democratic Platform concerning the

Rescuen race Prewritte. Yesterday, between 3 cut and caree the well-considered bill of the

several inconsistent with what was left of the bill, or with one another. Thus confusion was created, and the act as passed rendered far less perfect than the bill when it came from the House. But the House had now no choice but to accept the Senate's amendments, or let the bill be lost; so they did the best thing possible. by swallowing all the Senate's amendments in a lump, that which taxes tea and coffee alone excepted. Hence the discrepancies in the act as passed, which were intended to be cured by the supplementary resolve-it seems unsuccess-

The act doubtless has faults; but they do not affect its leading features, nor prevent its being the most beneficent measure which Congress has enacted for the last fifteen years. Our Home Product of Iron, Steel, Hardware, and most Textele Fabrics, is certain to be speedily and signally enlarged and stimulated by this act. We shall cease to run in debt to Europe for metals, wares, and fabrics which thousands of unwillingly idle American artisans and laborers would gladly produce. It is a most wise and beneficent measme, whereof the benefits are already beginning to be felt, and which will add largely to the aggregate of American production even in this year of distraction, and very much more so soon as our country shall once more settle down in the ways of peaceful and plodding industry. The Post said much harder things of the Tariff of '49; but the People did not see that act through its spectacles, and had to be swindled out of that measure through the befogging of Pennsylvania as to the relative positions respecting it of Messrs. Clay and Polk. But Pennsylvania will not thus be juggled again, and this Tariff is bound to stand.

UNWISE VIRGINIA AND THE VIR-GINIA WISE. If the people of Virginia, as represented in

the State Convention now in session at Richmond, desire to remain in the Union, they have a singular manner of manifesting their wishes. As a Congress, more compliant than any which is to follow it for at least two years, has just adjourned, after having turned a deaf ear all Winter to the voice of the many charmers who have striven to lure them into the pleasant and flowery paths of compromise; as that other body, more venerable for its years than its wisdom. called the Peace Convention, has dispersed, unable to do more than to make an accidental suggestion, which nobody heeded; and as the President has indicated his positive intentions of enforcing laws, collecting revenue, and occupying forts, with, certainly, a large public approval, it would, one would suppose, have become a question in the Virginian mind, whether, under these circumstances, it might not be well, at least, to take into consideration the propriety of lowering in some degree the tone of arrogance with which they push the demand of submission from the North, even if there could be no abatement of the terms of the submission which they hope to exact. There is no evidence that such an idea has occurred to anybody in Richmond; but a tone is adopted in the reports of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Convention, that would lead an uninstruct ed observer to believe that the whole North was on its knees before Virginia, begging, in supplicatory and broken accents, its eyes overflowing with tears, its hands clasped, and its hair shoveled in the violence of its grief, that it may be permitted to exist a little longer in the shadow of her greatness and the sunlight of her smiles, to run in grateful obedience at the sound of her voice, or to sit at her feet the most willing of her slaves. It may be that we are wrong in doubting that such are essentially the relative attitudes of Virginia and the North. It may be that Virginia interprets events more wisely than we do; it may be that she better understands the temper of the two sections, and knows better than we can ever hope to know, lufely bent upon making the Gospel of God a how to play upon that "barp of a thousand muddle, a subterfuge, a compromise, and a cloak "strings," the popular will. But unless we utterly | - who cannot or will not see that to be a crying misapprehend the sentiment of our section of the | sin, which was so plainly a sin in the eyes of country, there are not many conceivable things which we are less likely to do, as a people, himself and to swindle those committed to his than to make the monstrous concessions which care. A Facing-both ways, a Morphine Velvet, or tions have proposed in the Virginia Convention. | scientiousness and his scholarship, and disturbing The minority members of the Committee, who re- not a mote in the old "dusted velvets," may ported a resolution for immediately drawing up play at preacher, may philosophize and extenuate an act of secession, took much the manher and and cheapen crime, and, after years of such sermore sensible course; for why spend time in vice, go to his grave regretted by every sinner talking over an irreconcilable difference, as this in his congregation. But clergymon are not, or difference is, if the majority mean what they say? | at least should not be trained for a destiny so

There is but one thing in favor of this majority report, and that is that Mr. Wise did not calling itself Liberal, endure one week of that agree to it. Mr. Wise was in the minority; nor would it have been the Wise we know, had he not been in the minority of the minority. Three of the dissentients to the majority report confined themselves to the proposition for immediate secession; another proposes secession with a proviso. Mr. Wise disagrees with neither, while he disagrees with both, and takes the liberty of stating his reasons at greater length than the three other reports occupy when taken together. This, also, was perfectly natural in Wise. He always can and always does outwrite and outtalk any other given twenty men; nor can be "wreak himself on expression," and do himself full justice with anything short of a twenty-man power. So also is his report the nilliest and the most arrogant, for the same reason, that it is by Wise, whose capabilities in both those directions are only equaled by his remarkable wind. The ex-Governor makes fifteen propositions, which we published yesterday, all of which being granted, he and Virginia will consent to remain in the Union. But these fifteen propositions are not all, though they are all we had room for; for they are followed by eight resolutions, embodying a great variety of preliminary propositions, which propositions must be acceded to while the other propositions are under consideration. But we do not mean to be understood as intending to convey the impression that the propositions preliminary, embraced in the eight resolutions, which foreshadew the action of the people of Virginia, while the fifteen propositions are brought to the due consideration of the people at large of the Morthern States, are left to stand or fall by their of his own congregation will be utterly unable to own weight. To do that would be very unjust | protect him. He may be tarred and feathered, to Mr. Wise. The fifteen propositions are preceded, we should think, at a moderate computation, by about five hundred other propositions, may be burned, and, at the very least, he may each one of which includes a recital of the terrible wrongs and outrages which the South is ever suffering at the hands of the North. Nor is this all; underlying the whole is a fundem of argument as impenetrable as an eyster-shell, illuminated by an imagination as opening to the misguided people of that town

such a document would be an act of folly second only to writing it. We gave yesterday the propesitions preliminary, which are followed by the resolutions explanatory and conclusive, which is certainly as much as could be expected of us. The result contemplated by their distinguished author is, as well as we can understand it, to annex the United States to the County of Accomac, so that they way share the privileges of that favored region, where the mischievous innovation of schools and newspapers is yet unknown. Who can predict the possibilities of that expansion of a civilization which, when confined to the narrow limits of a single county, has pro-

WANTED, A PARSON!

-Very much wanted, indeed, in Charleston, 8. C., as will appear by the following advertisement. which has been sent North by the officers of the religious society therein mentioned:

"To Unitarian Changemen.-The Uniterian Church

While cheerfully giving the above hue-and-cry

one gratuitous insertion in THE TRIBUNE, we shall make bold to add a few comments of our own. And here, to begin them, we beg leave to ask, if it be common for Southern churches to be so entirely out of the article of minister as to be compelled to advertise for the same? Why does the temporary incumbent throw up his commission, so to speak, upon the 15th proximo Does he not receive his rhino regularly? Does he intend to go into the military line? To exchange his black coat for a shell-jacket, his Bible for a bayonet, the sword of the spirit for a sword of steel? Is there rather an active demand for militia chaplains about this time? These are neither impertment por irreverent questions; for we find in the Charleston correspondence of our wellbeloved Journal of Commerce-a newspaper exceedingly devoted to all religious affairs-we find, we say, that one of the lately banded companies in the Rebel army "is commanded by a minister " of the Episcopal Church, and has in the ranks "ten divinity students." We can imagine this polemic commencing drill with: "Dearly beloved brethren! Scott's Tacties move us in sundry places"-but we need not pursue a paredy which might be offensive to the good, but which would be decorum itself when compared with the fantastic tricks of this rampant rector. Now, if there be any "Unitarian clergyman" who may be tempted to respond favorably to the above invitation, our advice to him is seriously to reflect upon the amount of salary offered, certainly, for the laborer is worthy of his hire; upon the chances of its being paid, to be sure, for when a man expects money and does not get it, the failure is apt to raise diabelical emotions in the disappointed bosom; but also, and especially, upon the chance that he may be haled from his pulpit to the camp, may be compelled to dig in the frenches, and to keep up with the army, no mustter how wearily forced the march may be. How unpleasant indeed for a "Unitarian clergyman," who has just sented himself to the study of the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, or for an Episcopalian just comfortably taking in hand the Fathers, to be rub-a-dub'd out of his sacred retreat, to be summoned from his lexicons and commentaries and all the dear delights of exegoris, to be forced to lay down his pen in the very ecstasy of his "Fourthly and lastly," and

this city should organize a church, and ask Mr.

stealing! Slavery is not merely a great, but it

is, in all except staveholding churches, a well re-

cognized sin. There are not fifty clergymen in

by removing from New-York to Charleston!

Then we say, if he be not emulous of insult and

perhaps of martyrdom, and if he means to abide

by the results of his own thought and inspira-

tion, he must stay away from the Unitarian

Church and all other churches in Charleston, no

extreme punishment to which he will not

be exposed. He will be in the hands and

at the mercy of a mob. The kindly considerate

he may be ridden upon a rail, he may be

securged, he may be hung, he may be shot, he

be banished. It is for clergymen out of business

to decide whether they will, for the sake of re-

suming business, run such terrible risks. An old-

fashioned Quaker, if such did now exist, would take a cheerful pride in visiting Charleston, in

and insignificance barely ten years ugo, having risen with the Napoleonic balloon, has for some years been a veritable power-an engineer of vast financial operations-the banker general of the French railroads-the owner of leading and inflato march to the wars at the sound of the ential journals-the intimate of Ministers and Princes of the blood-and lastly, the contractor It may indeed be argued, from the fact that for a great Turkish loan. Rumor speaks of this Church has taken the uncommon step of adnormous bribes given by him to persons standvertising for a shepherd, that it really wants a ing next to the Emperor for services renpaster and not a high private. Well: Newdered-at least, required and paid for. At England is the grand nursery of Unitarian clergylength, the hour of his downfall strikes-be must men, and is there in all New-England one unemhave money-the Bank of France is required to ployed man of that profession and confession who make him heavy advances; it cannot or will not is ready to undertake the labor! A man resorespond; then the Ministry is told that the Empire cannot afford to let him go down-the Emperor vetoes the intimation; he is proclaimed a ago. bankrupt and a swindler, arrested and sent to prison; his debts are stated at One Hundred and is sorely felt at Constantinople, where his pro- disabled him to day. a Cream Cheese, may sink his manhood, his contested acceptances make general havee; while in Paris the journals are forbidden to speak of the catastrophe, whereby the magnitude of the disaster is at once confessed and proclaimed | the Cabinet. to the world. Nay: the implication of exalted personages with the ruined speculator is held to established by this enforced silence; and all tongues ask, "What next? Can the Crédit ignoble. How especially could one of that class Mobilier survive the shock? Can the Bank maintain Specie Payments! Louis Philippe Slavery which would be implied in the fact that was overthrown by one such disaster; can not be but his congregation was teacher-that Louis Napoleon withstand more than one?" he was the guided and not the guide-that upon And so a fabric that has defied foreign force certain subjects he was expected to be dumb, and deadly domestic hate seems likely to sucwhile these very subjects were of vital cumb to the dry ret of corruption in high places. importance in any scheme of honest May not a great war be deemed by the Emperor moral culture? Suppose that the wantons in a political necessity to distract attention from

themes so baleful? Sweetlips to take charge of it, upon the condition that be should never rebuke unchastity! The Express's Washington correspondent thus Suppose that the thieves should set up their speculates concerning the existing and expected Ebenezer, and every Sunday be treated to servacancies in the U. S. Supreme Court: mone in which not a word should be said against

" It is now supposed that the vocant Judgeship will be red on Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. If so, how will h held his Courts in Mississippi and Arhaneas, which comprises the district of the late Justice Daniel? Mississippi is out of the oren, and Arameas is trembling in the balance.

Mr. Justice Campbell will probably resign next week. His

the Free States who will venture to say either in public or private, that Slavery is right-who district comprises the States of Louisiane, Alabams, and Ken tucky, two of which have seconded from the Union. Suppose will not on the other hand, declare it to be Mr. Lincoln should appellet a Kentucky Republican to the vacancy, will be hold his regular terms in Alabama and wrong, if you press them dexterously into a corner. Very well: Does a man change his religion, and his duty, and his moral convictions.

Mr. Lincolu should appelle a Kentucky Republican to the vacancy, will be held his regular terms in Alabama and Leakistan [7]

—Well: Suppose that, instead of Mr. Winter Davis and a Kentucky Republican, the President should appoint Messrs. John J. Crittenden and George E. Badger or William L. Sharkey, how then! Will they be permitted to "hold their regular terms" in the States which claim to have seconded? If it won't do for a Republican President to appoint Republicans to vacant Judgeships, let us understand what will do, and why.

Hon. David Wilmet was yesterday nominated

Hon. David Wilmet was yesterday nominated

Horse Mr. Lincolus Suppose that, instead of Mr. Winter W. Washington, Consultant Postmaster of Edit, Wis. Jon. J. Speed, Forbes, Postmaster at Beloit, Wis. Jon. J. Speed, Postmaster of Lonieville, Ky.; George Harrington, Assistant, Secretary of the Treasury; J. P. Baker of Nebracka, Agent for Otce and Menominee Indians. The President nominated to-day Col. Summer at Bigadier General, vice Twings, in accordance with the regular order of pronotion; Jos. M. Edvards of States (1); Lieut. Talbott for promotion to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant General.

The resolution introduced by Setator Douglas to-vacant provided the obstance of the United States (1); Lieut. Talbott for promotion to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant General.

The resolution introduced by Setator Douglas to-vacant provided the obstance of the United States (1); Lieut. Talbott for promotion to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant General.

The resolution introduced by Setator to the United States (1); Lieut. Talbott for promotion to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant General.

The resolution introduced by Setator Douglas to-vacant provided the States (1); Lieut. Talbott for promotion to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant General. matter what salary may be offered him. Should he go and do his duty, and speak plainly though affectionately, there is no insult, no torture, no

Hon. David Wilmot was yesterday nominated by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the seat recently vacated by Gen. Cameron in the U. S. Senate. His election, we presume, will follow of course. The vote in the caucus on the first ballot was 76 for Judge Wilmot to 21 for all others.

The nomination of Judge Wilnot will be received with delight by many. For years, having been chosen to a Judgeship, he has been measurably out of the political areas, but he is remembered by Republicans as the modern author or reviver of the Jeffersonian Proviso respecting Slavery in the Territories. Hunkerism insisted on his retirement from the House years

or her testimony, whatever they might be. But ago; we thank it, for this gave us Galusha A. Grow in his stead; and now Mr. Wilmot reination is called upon to speak to those who will turns to Congress to fill a higher post, and (we not hear, and to woo and win the crown of trust) pursue a course of wider usefulness than martyrdom in South Carolina. However, this is before. We have d ffered recently with him on some points—perhaps through misapprehension on our part-but we hail with gladness his return to Congress, and thus to political life.

we do not see that any clergyman of any denom-

matter of private judgment; and if we shall

hear that reading his TRIEUNE, any resolute,

high-minded preacter has determined to go there,

to run all risks, and to preach the Gospel at all

bazards, we shall feel that this Unitarian con-

gregation owes us a trifle for the insertion as

above of their advertisement; and shall look for

a speedy remittance through the hands of our

EUROPE IN 1861.

and preparing for the great European war, which

was to break out early in 1861, that it now

seems likely that no war will arise. France,

England, Prussia, Italy, and even Austria in spite

of her bankruptcy, have expended millions in

preparations for a struggle that this very prepar-

ation precludes. Russia is absorbed in her in-

ternal contest, and the emancipation of her serfs,

so often promised, is still postponed. It seems

probable, however, that the ukase will issue and

take effect during the current month. The re-

port that the Czar is leagued with the new King

of Prussia to crush out Haugarian liberty when-

ever it shall place itself in open hostility to Aus-

trian despotum, and that which affirms that he

is ready to pounce upon Constantinople the first

moment he fancies he may do so with impunity,

seem both mere guesses, based on intrinsic prob-

The state of Hungary is anomalous even in

her strange history. All agree that the Austrian

authorities are defied and the taxes almost

wholly unpaid; yet the Emperor hardly ventures

to speak daggers, much less use them. If the

apparent reconciliation of the Croats, Transylva-

nians, etc., to the lead of the Magyars prove

hearty, it will hardly be possible to reduce Hun-

gary afresh to the abject vassalage produced by

the treason of Gorgey and the interposition of

Russia. But Austrian statesmanship is so famil-

iar with the old maxim. "Divide and conquer,"

that we cannot regard the future of Hungary

with confident hope. Possibly, the blazing brand

of Garibaldi, flung with apparent recklessness

into the midst of the Hungarian magazine, may

cause an explosion which will shake the centi-

uestion by the "inspired" oracle of the French

mperor proves beyond cavil that Louis Napo-

leon has no Italian policy-that he would gladly

have prevented the addition of Naples and Sicily

to the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel if he could;

and that he busies himself in hand-to-mouth ex-

pedicuts because he sees not how to do better,

and lives in hope that "something may turn up."

On one point, however, he seems to be resolved

-the overthrow of the temporal power of the

Pope. We may, therefore, expect, on the first

decent pretext, his order for the evacuation of

But the fall of Mires is the great event of the

last month. This Jew broker and speculator, of

questionable antecedents and undeniable poverty

Rome by his troops.

abilities rather than authenticated by facts.

Everybody has been so confidently predicting

Charleston correspondent.

Mr. Jacob Emmons, a farmer four years resident near St. Georges Potawatamie County, Kansas, writes us that a Committee recently visited every family is that settlement-one of the densest in Southern Kansas-and found but eight families not in need of present Assistance, and some of these eight have but part of the food required to last them till more can be grown. He adds that the Land Sales last Autumn drained that region of money, while the drouth cut off the crops, so that the destitution is all but universal. He is one of the few who has enough; but the urgent wants of famishing neighbors may soon leave him as destitute as they are. Such is an average picture of interior Kansas.

The Albany Erening Journal says Mr. George E. Baker, late of Albany, whom Gov. Seward bas appointed a Disbursing Clerk in his Department, is not attached to that paper, as one of our telegraphic reports made him. We regret it, for The Journal's sake. Mr. Baker is a most estimable gentleman, who will fill the post assigned him with ability, industry, and the sternest integrity. There will be few better appointments, and we hope The Journal is correct in saying that his salary is \$2,000 instead of \$200. as it is put down in the Blue-Book.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13, 1861. THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

The President sent for Mr. Corwin, this mornng, to say that he had appointed him to Mexico, believing that he was better qualified for the place in the present condition of our relstions, and understood the policy that was adapted to them more clearly than any other man in public life. He considered it the mission of first consequence at this time. Mr. Corwin gave no definite answer, but will confer with Mr. Seward and understand the practical views of the Administration before declining. His personal inclinations are against going, but they will be yielded if he considers that the public interests are to be promoted by his acceptance.

Cassius M. Clay is dissatisfied with the Mission to Spain, baving signified his desire for Russia if any. It is probable the change may be made

MR. CLAY AND THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

to gratify him, though both are of equal rank and pay. THE MISSION TO SWEDEN, AND RECIPROCITY. The President decided to-day to fill the Mis-

sion to Sweden, and the Commissionership under the Reciprocity Treaty. They will be nominated

Most of the important appointments thus far have been made by the President direct, and without any Cabinet consultation. It is now considered useless to file applications with the Departments, as has been the universal practice cretofore, since they are rarely considered and

generally ignored. THE VACANT BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP.

The appointment of Col. Summer as Brigadier-General, in place of Genr Twiggs, was expected. Mr. Cameron, through whose department his commission issued, recommended him for a Lieutenancy to Gen. Jackson twenty-eight years

THE PRESSURE FOR OFFICE.

The President's house is besieged with visitors Ticenty Millions of Dollars; the Bank of France and office-seekers, from 8 o'clock in the morning and the Railroads are enormous losers; the crash till 12 o'clock at night. This fatigue almost

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS, The much contested appointment of Commis-

sioner of Pensions will be decided to-morrow in

It was supposed that Joseph Wilson, Commis-

sioner of the Land Office, could not be displaced, but James M. Edmunds of Michigan bas superseded him. This, and Mr. Hosmer's Consulate to Frankfort-on-the-Main, are the only two places thus far given to Michigan.

NAVAL.

The flag-ship Cumberland and the Pocahontas left Vera Cruz on the 25th of February, for Hampton Roads. The latter has arrived. The Powhatan had also started for New-York. The Sabine, St. Louis, Brooklyn, and Wyandotte, are still off Pensacola Harbor, and will remain there until replaced, as long as Fort Pickeus in held, which there is no present intention to

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Mr. Berrien, Clerk in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Trensury, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Charles W. Welsh, who tendered his resignation of the position at the beginning of Mr. Welles's service as Secretary.

A special messenger left here yesterday for Fort McLane Tilton, a sen of the late Chaplain Tilton, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant of Marines. The number of applications for office has largely in